From the Antwerp Courant, dated Aug. 9.

Palermo, July 12.

YEſterday in the Evening a Felucca brought us Advice from Gaeta, that the Imperialiſts had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Town of Capua without any Oppoſition; and were march'd directly to Naples with 7000 Foot, and 4000 Horſe. Our Viceroy, the Marquis de Bedmar, waits only for the Arrival of the Marquis de los Balbaſes, to go to Rome, and thence to Madrid: He has ſet *Men* to Work to repair the Fortifications of this City towards the Land, and the Forts in the Harbour. The Troops we have in this Kingdom conſiſt of but 6000 *Men*, who are all quarter'd in this Town, Cifalu, Patti, Meſſina, Auguſta, and the Caſtle of Siracuſa.

From the Leiden Gazette, dated Aug. 19.

Naples, July 26. The Deputies of our Magiſtrates and Citizens went the other Day to the Royal Palace, and there took the Oath of Fidelity to King Charles III. with the uſual Formalities, in the Preſence of Count *Martinitz*, our new Viceroy: And the Great Council of this City has reſolv'd to make his Majeſty a Free Gift of 350000 Ducats; 50000 of them to be paid forthwith, and the reſt at ſeveral Terms. The Reduction of our Caſtles having ſetled this City in full Tranquility, thoſe of the Nobility and others that retir'd towards Sorriento and other Parts are almoſt all come back hither. The 23d of this *Month* a Placard was publiſh'd in the Name of his Excellency, enjoyning all the French, who are ſetled here, to depart the Kingdom forthwith, and ſtrictly forbidding the coming of Merchant-ſhips of that Nation for the future to traffick in our Ports, and the Subjects of this Kingdom to hold any Correſpondence with thoſe of France. The Town of Aquila in the Abruzzo has declar'd for King Charles, and 'tis hop'd the Caſtle will ſoon do ſo too. The Town of Chieri, and ſeveral other Places of the Kingdom have follow'd the Example of Aquila. Lieutenant Collonel Sertlitin, who with ſome Horſe was detach'd towards Gaeta, ſent Advice to the Viceroy the 17th of this Month, that he had attack'd and beaten the advanc'd Guard of that Place, who were poſted at *Mola*, and conſiſted of 80 Horſe, ſeveral of whom were kill'd on the Spot, and 15 taken Priſoners, with 24 of their Horſe: That upon this the Inhabitants of Mola capitulated, and that he had afterwards taken Poſt in that Place. Several other Advices ſay the Duke of Eſcalona has privately left Gaeta, and is retir'd to Leghorne. The 19th, General Taun went from hence to View the Situation of that Place, and came back the 21ſt. A good Number of heavy Cannon are embark'd here, to be employ'd in the Siege of Gaeta; which, ſome ſay, will ſoon be form'd: But others are of Opinion, the Imperialiſts will wait for a Squadron of the confederate Fleet, which Count Taun has deſir'd of Admiral Shovel, to block up the Place by Sea, while 'tis attack'd by Land. Mean while the Garriſon ſeem reſolv'd to defend themſelves to the laſt Extremity: And ſome Days ago they made a vigorous Sally, and carried off Priſoners ſeveral Men of the Imperial Troops that lye before the Place. To Day, being the Anniverſary of the Emperour's Birth-day, *Te Deum* was ſung in the Chappel of the Royal Palace, in the Preſence of the Viceroy, and of all the Nobility, and the Cannon of our Caſtles were at the ſame time diſcharg'd.

Letters from Leghorne of the 30th of July adviſe, that the 27th an Engliſh Veſſel arriv'd there, to take in 1000 Sacks of Meal, for the Uſe of the confederate Fleet, which ſhe had left at the Iſlands of Hieres. That the Galleys of Naples and thoſe of the Duke of Turſis had not been ſtopt at Leghorn, as was reported: That 4 of the laſt mention'd Galleys were to depart forthwith, to carry Proviſions to Gaeta; and another for Genoa, where ſhe was to take in Ammunitions of War for Gaeta likewiſe: That the other Galleys of Turſis, and the 4 Neapolitan Galleys were to ſtay at Leghorne, becauſe they are but ill Mann'd: That the Duke of Turſis was preparing to go to Lucca, and from thence to Genoa, on his own private Affairs: That by a ſmall Veſſel arriv'd from Sicily, 'twas adviſ'd, that a Turkiſh Galley had landed ſome Men on the Iſland of *Maltha*; but that the Knights of that Order marching againſt them immediately with a good Number of Troops, the Turks were ſoon compell'd to re-imbark: And that the Great Maſter afterwards ſent out a Felucca, in ſearch of his Ships of War, which had been at Sea for ſome time.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated Aug. 19.

Rome, July 30. The Pope has intimated to ſeveral Princes here, who are poſſeſs'd of Fiefs in the Kingdom of Naples, and who intended to ſet up over the Gates of their Palaces the Auſtrian Arms of Spain, as in the Reign of Philip IV. that he ſhould not be pleas'd with it, becauſe this Court had acknowledg'd Philip V. for King of Spain. The Duke of Altemps having actually put up the ſaid Auſtrian Arms has been oblig'd to take them down again. The Princes Borgheſe and Paleſtrina, the Duke of Sora, and ſome others perſiſt in their Adherence to France.

From the Leid. and Amſt. Gaz. dated Aug. 19.

Venice, Aug. 6. Some Veſſels arriv'd from Apulia, have brought Advice that moſt of the Places of that Province have declar'd for King Charles III. and by others come from the Abruzzo we learn, that ſeveral Places of that Province have ſubmitted likewiſe: But that the Duke of Atri is in Peſcara with 3000 *Men*, and has ſent the Marquis Garofalo towards Civita vella del Tronto, to defend the Abruzzo on that Side, for Philip V.

From the Leiden Gazette, dated Aug. 19.

Munſter, Aug. 12. Our new Biſhop has this Day made his Publick Entry with great Splendour and Magnificence. He was receiv'd with the Ringing of the Bells, a treble Diſcharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts, and the Acclamations of the People. The Students went to meet him above a League from the Town, with Drums and Trumpets. All the Burghers were form'd into ſeveral Companies, and being under their Arms, lin'd all the Streets thro' which he paſs'd in his Way to the Epiſcopal Palace. Afterwards his Highneſs receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity from the Chapter, and from the Magiſtrates of the City, as alſo from the Deputies of the Eſtates of the Country. And having likewiſe receiv'd the Compliments of all the Perſons of Quality, the Buſineſs and Rejoycings of the Day were concluded with five Salvos from all the Artillery on the Ramparts of the City.

" In the Courant of Thurſday laſt, we gave but " a ſlender Account of the Advices relating to the " Armies in Brabant: Being oblig'd by Want of " Room, to defer publiſhing the following Letter, " which gives a very inſtructive and particular, tho' " plain Relation of the Motions of thoſe Armies, " from the 9th to the 15th of Auguſt.

From the Camp at Soignies, Auguſt 15.

ON Tueſday the 9th Inſtant his Grace the Duke of Marlborough having reſolv'd, in Concert with the Deputies of the States General and Monſieur d'Auverquerque, to march towards Genap, from whence we might with leſs Diſadvantage attack the Enemy in their Camp at Gemblours; The Diſpoſition was accordingly made for the Army to paſs the Dyle at the Abby of Florival, and late in the Evening Orders were given for the March of the Baggage towards Bruſſels.

The 10th in the Morning the Artillery was ordered to march and paſs the Dyle at St. Joriſweert.

About 3 in the Afternoon the Duke of Wirtemberg march'd with 14 Squadrons to Pieterbais, with Orders to ſtay there till Morning, to obſerve the Enemy; and afterwards to make our Rear Guard.

About 4 all the Army was in Motion, and according to the Diſpoſition that had been made paſt the Dyle at Florival, and was the 11th at Break of Day on the Hauteur of Wavre, where we made a ſhort Halt, and then continued our March towards Genap;

Genap; where the whole Army and the Artillery arriv'd in the Evening, having made a March of 7 Leagues.

Here we had an Account that the Enemy upon the News of the Duke of Wirtemberg's advancing with his Detachment to Pieterbais, and that our Army was march'd, were extremely alarm'd; that their Troops were immediately order'd to their Arms, and they cut down several Trees in the Roads and Passages that led to their Camp, having no certain Information which Way we were gone till Midnight, when they began their March with all possible haste towards the Pieton.

The 12th early in the Morning, we had Notice the Enemy had continued their March all the Day before, and making only a short Halt had march'd again about Midnight.

At 10 we had certain Advice, that they were encamp'd with their Left at Seneffe, their Right near the Chappel of Harlemont, and the River Pieton before them; upon which his Grace resolv'd to march to Nivelle in order to attack them; which by Reason of our Army's coming late to their Ground, could not possibly be done before the next Day: but in the mean time Count Tilly General of the Dutch Horse, with the Earl of Albemarle and Monsieur de Scholten Lieutenant Generals, were order'd with 40 Squadrons and 5000 Grenadiers to post themselves between the two Armies, and approach the Enemy so as in Case they march'd to fall upon their Rear, and thereby give Time to our Army to come up. But assoon as the Enemy perceiv'd we were at Nivelle, they made their Disposition for marching off, and when it began to grow dark retir'd without Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum in great Confusion. Count Tilly follow'd them at Break of Day, and having overtaken their Rear Guard beyond Seneffe, consisting of 8 Battallions with the Picket of their whole Foot, and 12 Squadrons, charg'd them and push'd them as far as the Plains of Marienmont; their Army in the mean time hastning their March, leaving their Rear Guard to retreat as they could.

Count Lottum with the Lieutenant Generals Fagel and Dopff were order'd with 20 Battallions and 30 Squadrons to sustain Count Tilly, and the whole Army was in a Readyness to follow; but as this last Detachment was advanc'd almost to Seneffe, Count Tilly sent word he was returning, the Enemy going off so very fast that 'twas not possible for him to engage them.

They continued to retire in this Haste and Disorder as far as St. Denis and Castiaux near Mons, where they lay on their Arms all Night, and early the next Morning press'd on their March in the same Confusion to Cambron, where they arriv'd about the Time we came hither. 'Tis hardly to be express'd what the Enemy have suffer'd in this precipitate Retreat; which has occasion'd a wonderful Desertion among them, their Men being without Bread for 3 Days, and without Rest, not having time to put up their Tents between Seneffe and Cambron. They likewise wanted all Sorts of Necessaries during their whole March from Gembloux, their Baggage being sent off with their Artillery to Charleroy on their first Movement.

Paris, Aug. 15. 'Couriers arrive daily from Provence; but the Publick is kept wholly ignorant of 'what they bring: And the Couriers themselves 'own to their most intimate Friends, that they are 'sworn to divulge Nothing either Good or Bad. At 'Court they talk that all goes well; but they say it 'with a forc'd Air, that betrays great inward Disquiet.

Hague, Aug. 16. 'The Deputies of the Province 'of Friseland, since they protested against the Exclusion of their Stadholder from sitting in the 'Council of State of the States General, have demanded that he may be allow'd to exercise the Office 'of General of the Foot, seeing he is now of Age. 'This Demand is Grounded on a Resolution 'taken 3 Years ago, by which he was declar'd General of the Foot, but was barr'd from discharging 'the Functions of that Office till he should come of 'Age. Of the 4 Generals of the Foot of this State, 'not one serves this Campaign: M. Slangenbourg 'keeps at his Country Seat, the Count de Noyelles is 'in Spain, and M. Salisch (who is posteriour to the 'Prince of Nassau Friseland) is at his Government 'of Breda on Pretence of Indisposition. Letters 'from Saxony assure us the Swedes are in good 'earnest about to leave that Electorate; and that 'the Imperial Court have offer'd to furnish the Horse 'with Forrage in their Passage through Silesia to 'Poland.

Hague, Aug. 19. 'The Demand of the Province 'of Friseland in Behalf of their Stadholder the Prince 'of Nassau Friseland, after some Debate in the 'Assembly of the States General, was Yesterday 'agreed to. The Army in Brabant have made very 'toilsome Marches, to endeavour to force the Enemy to a general Engagement. A long and hard 'Rain made the Ways so bad, that the Horse 'poach'd along almost up to the Girths, and the 'Foot to the Mid-Leg in Mire or Water. This 'the Troops endur'd with great Chearfulness, in 'Hopes to come at the Enemy; but they avoided 'them by retiring with the utmost Precipitation. 'Tis believ'd our Army will lye still for some Days, to 'rest themselves and make necessary Repairs of divers things: 'Tis expected the Enemy will move 'by the Way of Leuse towards the Schelde, that 'then the Army of the Allies will march towards 'Aeth, and that the rest of the Campaign will be 'spent in Flanders. The Weather which is extraordinary wet for this time of the Year, will 'tis 'fear'd be a very great Hindrance to any further 'military Designs. The Minister of Trier has 'sent Letters to the Duke of Marlborough, and 'presented others to the States General, from the 'States of the Circle of Swabia; in which those 'States represent to their High Mightinesses the 'Sufferings of their Country by the Irruption of the 'Marshal de Villars, and the miserable Condition 'to which it is reduc'd; and in Conclusion they 'desire Subsidies, as they had from Great-Britain 'and this State while the War was in Bavaria: But 'tis believ'd they will hardly obtain any now, because their Circle and the rest of the Germanick 'Body made so little Use of the prudent Admonitions given them in Time by their High Mightinesses to avoid the Calamities they now groan 'under. Letters that came in this Evening from 'Saxony, say the King of Sweden has receded 'from all his Demands of the Emperour, except 'what have Relation to Religion. Private Letters 'from France, say Part of the Baggage of the Dukes 'of Burgundy and Berry, had set forward for Provence, and that those Princes themselves will be 'going the 20th, but will travel slowly and make 'but short Day's-Journeys, that they may not get 'thither till after all the Reinforcements arrive to 'make up an Army of 50000 Men. The common 'Advices from Paris of the 12th say positively the 'confederate Fleet near Toulon had not landed any 'Artillery or Stores the 4th; and those of the 15th 'are as positive they had landed none the 9th, (being still hindred from approaching the shore by the 'Stormy Weather,) and that to that Day the Land 'Forces had made no Attempt against the Place or 'the Intrenchments made to defend it. Now there 'being no Advices from Provence on the Part of 'the Allies, (since the Journal to the 30th of July 'inclusive, which Prince Eugene sent hither to the 'Imperial Minister,) to oppose to those from France, 'we cannot contradict them; but considering what 'false Advices we had from France during the Sieges 'of Barcelona and Turin, we suspend our Belief 'of what they now give us about Toulon. At the 'same time we are no less Cautious of giving intire 'Credit to a Report spread here this Morning, that 'M. Tesse is beaten, and that the Allies have taken 'Prisoners 15 or 20 of his Battallions; tho' this Report is Grounded on Letters from Aeth, Mons and 'Tournay: Yet we do not absolutely reject it for 'an empty Rumour neither, because some private 'Letters from Paris of the 12th, told us Prince Eugene had put himself in Motion with a Detachment of 15000 Men.

Whereas the 72 Hogsheads of Major Bird's Prize Brandy is near sold, and so very much to the Satisfaction of the Buyers that he plainly perceives that the generality of People have a true Notion of what the Distillers call fine old French Brandy and such as is really so. Therefore the Major intends to Expose to Sale by Wholesale and Retail a Parcel of true Bourdeaux and old Cognia's Brandy, from Scotland, as soon as the Queen's Locks are off.

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